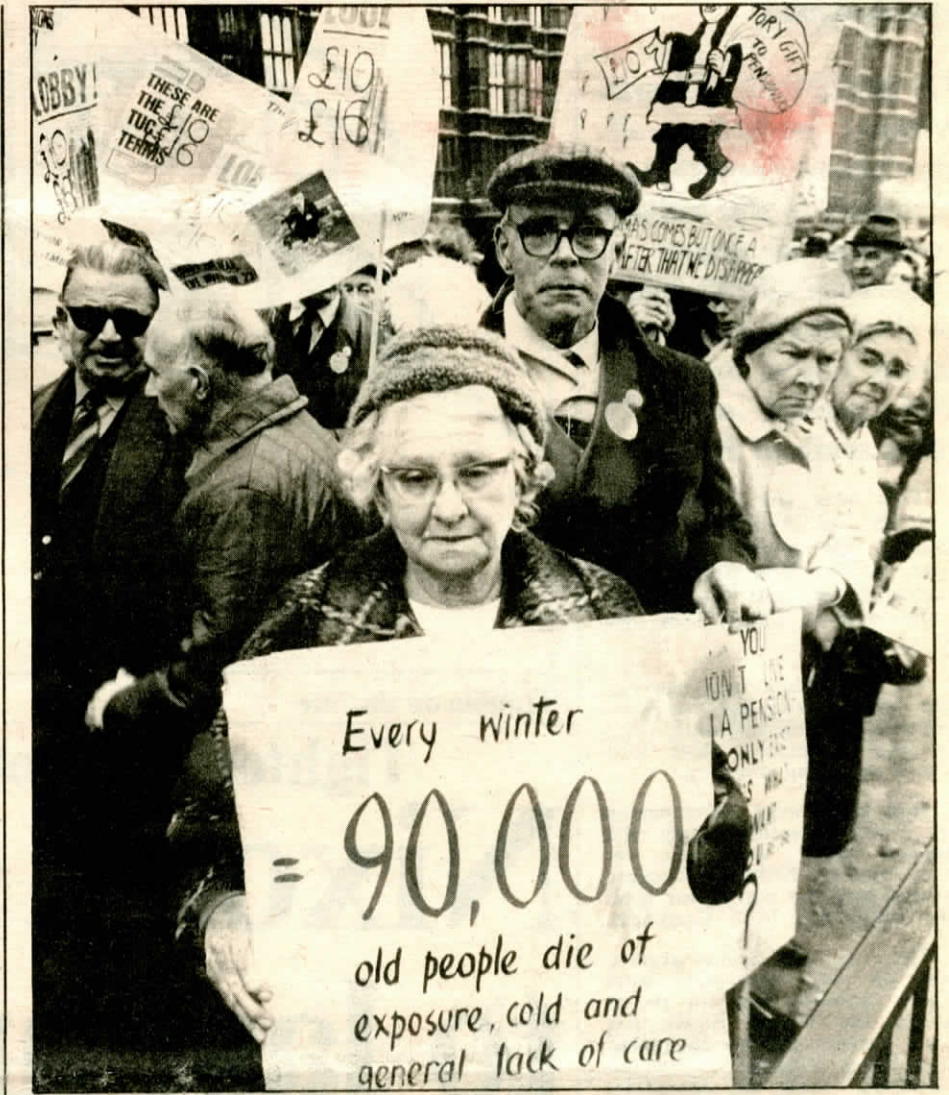


WORKERS PRESS

INCORPORATING THE NEWSLETTER ● THURSDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1972 ● No. 928 ● 4p

DAILY ORGAN OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOUR LEAGUE

DOCKERS CALL FOR STRIKE AGAINST TORY PAY LAW



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BY DAVID MAUDE

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Some stewards wanted to reimpose from next Monday a black on the Seaforth container and bulk cargo terminal, operated in May this year in support of their pay and hours demands.

A majority feeling, however, was in support of the successful stewards' executive recommendation.

The black went on at Seaforth after a shop stewards' meeting on May 3. All new containers

were turned away from the £50m terminal.

A mass meeting of dockers the following Sunday endorsed demands which, it was understood, would have to be met before the black could be lifted.

The demands were:

- An increase in the port's £26 basic rate.
- A 35-hour week.
- A week's extra holiday.
- Better sick-pay.
- Fall-back pay at average earnings for the whole port.
- Stuffing and stripping of containers to be dockers' work.

A few days later the stewards lifted the black in return for an agreement in principle that the 35-hour week would be introduced in the last quarter of 1972.

But last week shop stewards and union officials were told that implementation of a firm agreement from November 25 was out of the question because of the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Bill.

And the employers also made clear that even at the end of the present law, they would be guided in negotiations by whatever subsequent legislation the Tories introduced.

Signals go for train strike

THE 29,000 ASLEF train drivers are on 24-hour strike today. This follows the moving by management representatives of the new 150 m.p.h. 'super train' in the Derby workshops.

The train has been 'blackened' by ASLEF, which wants increased pay for drivers of high-speed trains as well as a rise for all their members. British Rail has promised to 'review' drivers' pay, but has said that all-round increases are 'not justified'.

The decision to go ahead with the strike followed a six-hour meeting of the ASLEF executive yesterday.

Derrick Fullick, ASLEF local departmental committee member at Waterloo station, London, told Workers Press yesterday:

'What has to be remembered is that in May this year it was written into the wages agreement that there would be a review of footplate staff pay. Yet since then there's only been one meeting between the union and the Rail Board on November 7.'

The disagreements with high-speed trains are mainly cab design and the manning. The speed of the train itself is not in dispute. Trains have already been speeded up—the normal rate of the inter-city trains is about 90 m.p.h.—yet we have got nothing out of it.'

At Waterloo the feeling was 100 per cent for the strike.

Mr Fullick said drivers wanted their status restored and a complete revision of the wages scale.

'We think the union shouldn't talk about anything less than £40 basic and the longer the delay, then the higher it will go.'

● See cartoon p. 2.

Socialist Labour League

**CELEBRATE
3RD ANNIVERSARY
OF WORKERS
PRESS**

**BUILD THE
REVOLUTIONARY
PARTY**

SUNDAY

DECEMBER 3

7 p.m.

Everyman Theatre

LIVERPOOL

Speakers:

MIKE BANDA
(SLL Central Committee)

JOHN HOWE
(Deputy AUEW convenor, CAV)

CONNIE FAHEY
(Wilmslow tenants' leader)

ALAN PEERS
(Young Socialists' national committee)
(Union and tenant speakers in a personal capacity.)
Details of other provincial meetings see p. 12.

**NEW
FILM**

**THREE
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developments and
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first issue of
Workers Press,
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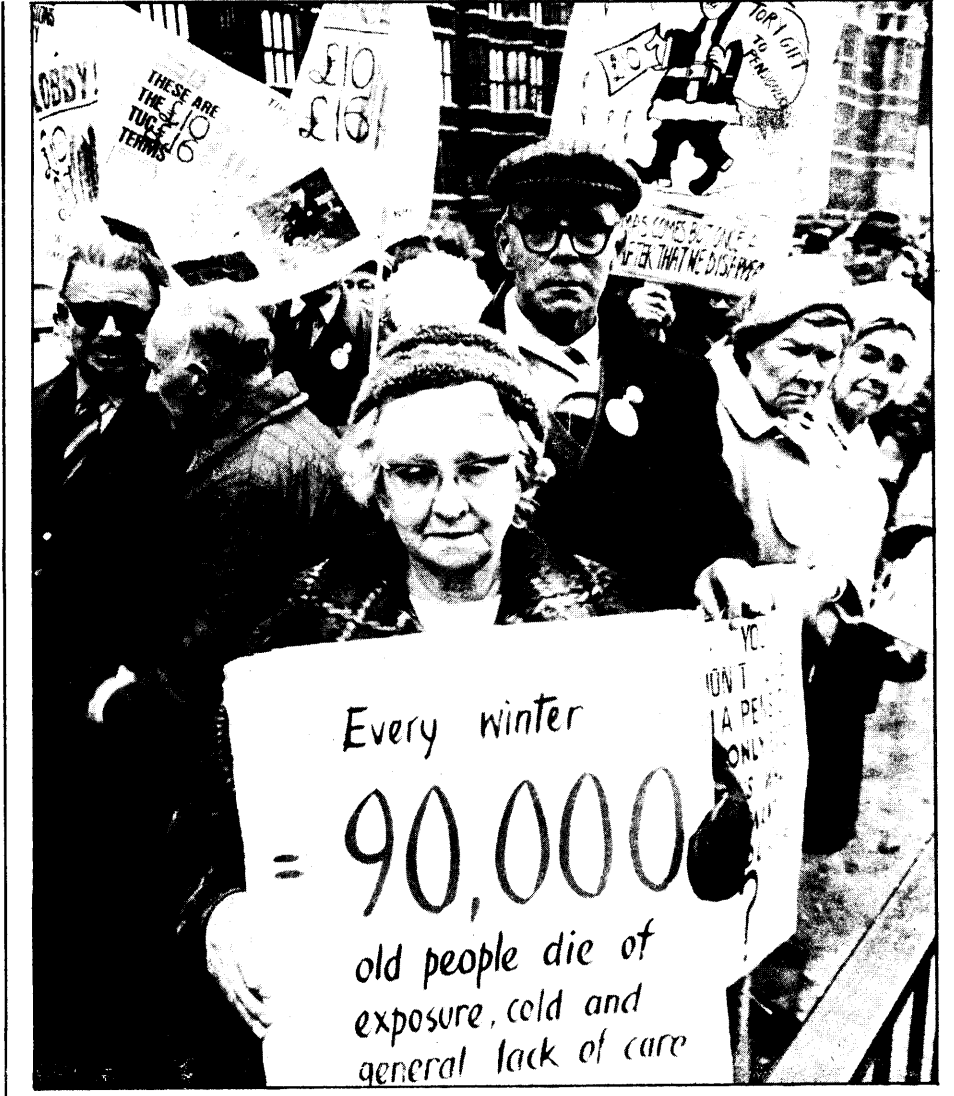
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North blitzed as 'peace' is talked

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

US BOMBING of North Vietnam reached an all-time crescendo yesterday, according to the military command in Saigon. A spokesman said 15 flights of giant B52 bombers had struck targets below the 20th parallel some 75 miles south of Hanoi.

This was the highest-ever number of missions flown against the north since the war began. The raids were concentrated on the industrial cities of Thanh Hoa and Dong Hoi.

The new attack took place as the secret negotiations in Paris between Dr Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Tho entered their third round yesterday morning.

And they were accompanied by a sharp warning from the puppet South Vietnamese regime that all North Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from the south and from Cambodia.

This, said the Saigon regime, was the only acceptable basis for a ceasefire deal. In recent weeks the United States has been pouring military equipment into South Vietnam on an unparalleled scale to strengthen the puppet government's army.

At the Paris talks, Kissinger is trying to persuade Le Duc Tho to accept another clause in the draft agreement which will meet Saigon's demand for withdrawal of North Vietnamese troops.

If such a clause is written into a deal it would be a major blow to the revolutionary struggle in Indo-China. But there are indications that North Vietnam has no intention of pulling out of the south.

All over the south, the liberation forces have been putting heavy pressure on the puppet troops in local battles. And yesterday the New China News Agency reported that hundreds of thousands of youth in the north are answering a new recruiting drive for the armed forces.

● Kissinger took time off from the talks yesterday to fly to Brussels for breakfast with Indonesian dictator General Suharto. The Americans want Indonesia as one of the four states guaranteeing any agreement that may be reached in Paris. Indonesia's participation is opposed by the North Vietnamese.



Trouble on the line

Tighter controls mean clash with unions

Nixon's state pay curb to last another year

BY JOHN SPENCER

PRESIDENT NIXON'S new administration is planning even tighter controls over wages as a key policy over the coming 12 months.

Administration officials have indicated that the existing 5.5-per-cent wage guideline will be cut down even further when phase three of the wage control policy comes in next April.

This puts the administration on a collision course with American working class, particularly in mass-production industries like cars and engineering and in the transport industry.

Next year a large number of existing wage contracts are due for renegotiation and the unions are expected to submit substantial claims (see panel).

The President has already

But big contracts due in 1973

NEARLY a dozen big labour contracts come up for renegotiation in 1973.

They include the United Auto Workers' contracts with Ford, General Motors and Chrysler, agreed two years ago after a 67-day strike in the General Motors' plants.

Also up for negotiation next year are contracts between 14 rail unions, representing 500,000 workers and the country's railways. The present contract expires on July 1.

The lorry-drivers, organized in the Teamsters' Union, are negotiating two major contracts next year, covering 450,000 men.

Two years ago, Chicago teamsters struck for several weeks over their portion of the master contract, which lays down guidelines for regional settlements across the country.

Postal workers are also due to renegotiate their contract next summer, but strike action for them has already been outlawed.

Following the bitter postal strike two years ago, when troops were used to break the action, Nixon rushed through a special Bill providing for compulsory arbitration.

Other major contracts expiring in 1973 affect clothing workers, electricians and rubber workers.

warned that new anti-strike legislation will be brought in if the Wages Board is defied.

Wage controls were introduced in August 1971 as part of the economic package brought in when Nixon severed the relationship between gold and the dollar.

A 90-day ban on all wage rises was followed by more than a year of phase two controls operated by a government-appointed Wages Board. The Board's most

important ruling was its decision to outlaw pay rises won after a lengthy strike by east and west coast dockers.

Nixon originally appointed five leading union bureaucrats to the Board, but four resigned over the decision to slash the dockers' pay.

However, the union chiefs have tacitly collaborated with the wage controls, even though they are no longer on the Board.

The tougher controls are being discussed at a time when prices—nominally under the control of a Prices Board—are showing signs of rising rapidly. In other words what is being planned is a cut in the standard of living for many millions of workers.

According to the 'Washington Post', many businessmen would privately like to see all controls on prices lifted while wages are brought under even more stringent state regulation.

Belgian government resigns

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

BELGIAN premier Gaston Eyskens told parliament in Brussels yesterday that his coalition government is resigning because of a deep split over how to settle the country's linguistic problems.

Eyskens' government is a coalition between the Christian Socialists and the Socialist Party.

It was voted back into power a year ago, but has been in deep crisis for several weeks over a programme for defining relations between the French-speaking and Flemish communities.

The coalition cabinet worked out a compromise deal at an emergency session on Tuesday and this was submitted separately to meetings of each party's MPs yesterday.

The Socialists accepted the proposals, but the

Christian Socialists failed to agree.

The fall of Eyskens' government is one of a series of parliamentary crises among the member-states of the Common market.

The Italian coalition fell at the beginning of the year.

And the Brandt government in Germany was forced to go to the polls when it lost its majority.

Holland is also on the verge of new elections.

Rome jams

SEVERAL thousand civil servants, bank clerks, building workers and metalworkers staged a demonstration in the centre of Rome yesterday, causing enormous traffic jams, as a wave of strikes hit Italy.

Nearly 1.5 million metalworkers stopped work yesterday to press their claims in contract negotiations. More than 100,000 workers joined a demonstration in Milan.

The 150,000 bank clerks and some 1.2 million building workers want to speed up their contract negotiations and some 300,000 civil servants are demanding three-year contracts like other workers.

Greek regime takes action after demo

THE GREEK government has announced legal action against student leaders following demonstrations at the beginning of the week.

Government spokesman Byron Stamatopoulos blamed the troubles on 'terrorists', 'modern types of hooligans' and 'reactionary elements'.

Students were protesting about the fixing of the

elections to student councils in university faculties. Pro-government members had been elected in all but three faculties.

In some faculties, there were large abstentions. A group of students from the Aristotle University in Salonika said they abstained.

'From the manner in which elections were held... we concluded our obligation was to abstain from a procedure which deluded and insulted all students,' they said.

CHRYSLER COVENTRY Only we can take back steward's card—union

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ENGINEERS in Coventry are holding a special investigation into the case of John Worth, a Chrysler worker who has had his shop steward's credentials removed by management.

A 33-page document putting the management case has been circulated to members of the Coventry district committee of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

This will be discussed at a special district committee meeting next Tuesday which Mr Worth and the convenor of Chrysler's Stoke plant, Ray Wild, will attend to put their case.

Andy Boyle, AUEW district secretary, said yesterday that they would not be rushed by the firm or accept deadlines.

'As far as we are concerned John Worth is still our shop steward. The management has put its case and we are considering it,' he said.

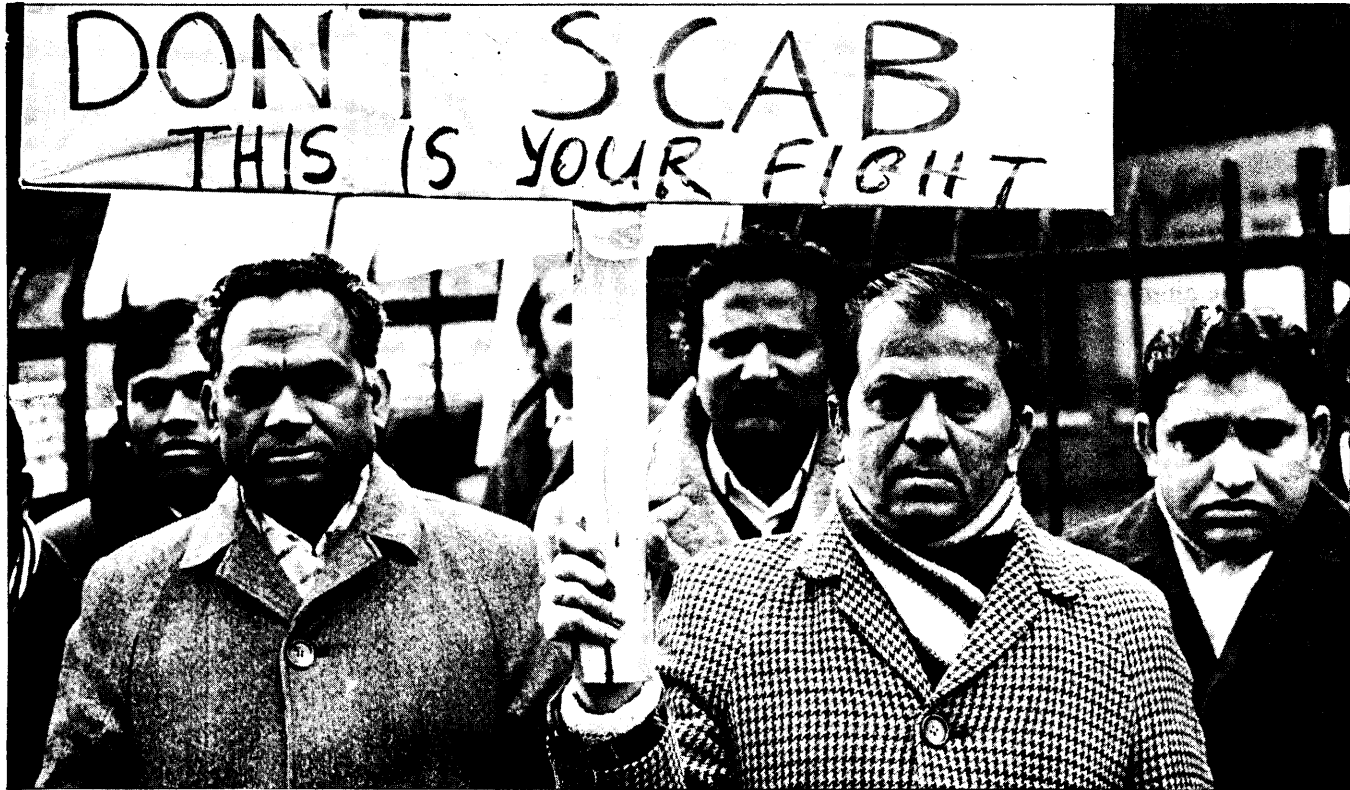
Mr Boyle could not say whether next week's meeting would make any final decision on the matter.

Mr Worth was originally sacked by Chrysler for allegedly refusing to attend meetings with management. This led to a strike of 4,000 engineers. Mr Worth was eventually reinstated, but the firm refuse to recognize him as a shop steward.

AUEW divisional organiser Frank Chater has pointed out that only the union can withdraw the credentials of a steward and the men in Mr Worth's engine test section still recognize him as their representative.

Mr Worth believes the firm took action because of his consistent opposition to their Measured-Day Work plans.

Union pressure to end Asian's textile strike



Some of the immigrant textile workers now in their fourth week of strike.

Men reject £2 Prestige offer

ALMOST 100 workers at the Prestige Group Ltd factory, Burnley, have rejected a £2 pay offer and imposed an overtime ban in support of their claim for an extra £7 a week.

Men at the factory, owned by the American Home Products Group, say the offer falls far below their demand and fails to adequately take into account the extra work they will have as a result of a job-evaluation scheme due to be implemented from January 1.

UNION OFFICIALS were still attempting to end the four-week strike by 500 immigrant workers at the Loughborough plant of the Mansfield Hosiery Mills yesterday.

An eight-point peace plan drawn up by management and union officials was rejected by a mass meeting on Tuesday evening.

The workers, all either Indian or Pakistani, have been demanding an end to alleged job discrimination inside the factory and a £5 pay award for the lowest earners.

Also sought are guarantees of no victimization after a return to work.

Yesterday only the question of the pay award for the bar-loaders, who are on a £20 basic, was outstanding.

But under pressure from officials of the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers—led by president Peter Prendergast—the strike committee has

FROM PHILIP WADE
IN LOUGHBOROUGH

shifted from its original demand for an immediate pay increase.

'Although we don't accept the government's freeze, we can't do much about it if the union leaders say nothing can be done,' said D. Patel, a strike committee member.

They were prepared to accept payment at the end of the 90 days, but he could not say what would happen if the Tories carried through their plans to make pay laws permanent.

Many pickets, however, especially the bar-loaders, declared they would not return to work unless any increase was paid immediately. 'It's no use to us next year. We want it now,' said one of the strikers.

The Mansfield Hosiery Company owns nine other plants outside Loughborough, mainly in the Midlands.

Last year the group returned net profits of £11m. During another dispute at the Lough-

borough plant in 1967, 37 men were sacked after coming out on strike.

Throughout this strike union leaders have refused official backing. And more than 200 workers, all members of the union, are still inside the plant.

Support has come from lorry drivers who have refused to cross the picket line. One of the strikers' main complaints has been racial discrimination. The Race Relations Board recently claimed that the union and management had discriminated against the men.

Strikers say they have difficulty in getting up-graded because they are immigrant workers.

'We're disgusted this strike has not been made official,' said Mr Patel.

He said many men were so fed up they were talking of forming their own breakaway union.

Many pickets dismissed this suggestion as dangerous. 'We can't leave the union like that. And I don't think many of the men want to,' said one.

Writings of Leon Trotzky

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These extremely vital writings by Leon Trotsky between the years 1929 and 1940—his third and final exile from the Soviet Union—are now available in Britain from the Paperbacks Centre

(see advert below).

Hospital strike threat in Manchester

By OUR OWN REPORTERS

HOSPITAL ancillary workers in the Manchester area will meet next week to decide whether to stage strike action in support of their £4-a-week pay claim.

The angry hospital workers are in favour of fighting against the £2 state pay levy imposed by the Tory government.

Several courses of action will be considered at the meeting: a series of one-day strikes, withdrawal of services in private wards and mass picketing at

Department of Health and Social Security offices in Manchester.

Mr Colin Barnett, north-west divisional officer of the National Union of Public Employees said yesterday 60 hospital branches would be affected by any stoppages.

He said much depended on the outcome of talks between the Social Services Secretary Sir Keith Joseph and the union's national executive.

Stirling hearing goes ahead

By OUR OWN REPORTERS

CHARGES against 24 Stirling University students arising out of incidents during the Queen's visit there last month are to be proceeded with, the university's disciplinary committee decided yesterday.

After more than two hours of discussion Miss Lorna Begg, the committee secretary, announced:

'The committee has decided that the charges, with amendment in some cases, are relevant.

'The hearing will continue on a date to be agreed.'

The announcement came on the second day of the hearing in the court room in the university's administrative block. The previous day about 3,000 students rallied outside in support of the 24.

The students face a variety of disciplinary charges, ranging from organizing a protest meeting and failing to keep it under proper control, to bringing the university into disrepute. Fifteen of them are members of the student representative body, the Council of Students' Association.

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MARXISM OR RANK- AND-FILE-ISM?

Michael Banda continues his analysis of the tactics and strategy of the International Socialism Group

Cogs or party?

It is from a totally anti-Marxist outlook that International Socialist leader Mr T. Cliff derives his theory of cogs. Readers, however, must be careful here to distinguish this idealist rubbish from the analogy made by Lenin in his debate with Trotsky and Bukharin on the trade unions in 1920.

Lenin recognized the vital and indispensable role of the trade unions in participating in and assisting with the administration of the national economy after the seizure of power.

At the same time he defended the independence of the unions and their right to defend their members, even by strikes, against the bureaucratic distortions of the workers' state. For the same reason he chided Trotsky for trying to prolong in the post civil-war period the very effective methods of administration adopted towards the unions during the period of 'War Communism'—and compared the unions to 'an intricate transmission system'.

This function of the unions can be exercised only after the seizure of power when the unions become a unique part of the dictatorship of the working class. This uniqueness is explained succinctly by Lenin in his polemic with Trotsky and Bukharin.

'But what is their [the trade unions] part? I find that it is a most unusual one, as soon as I delve into this question, which is one of the most fundamental theoretically.

'On the one hand, the trade unions, which take in all industrial workers, are an organization of the ruling, dominant, governing class, which has now set up a dictatorship and is exercising coercion through the state. But it is not a state organization; nor is it one designed for coercion, but for education. It is an organization designed to draw in and to train; it is, in fact, a school; a school of administration, a school of economic management, a school of communism.

'It is a very unusual type of school, because there are no teachers or pupils; this is an extremely unusual combination of what has necessarily come down to us from capitalism, and what comes from the ranks of the advanced revolutionary detachments, which you might call the revolutionary vanguard of the proletariat. To talk about the role of the trade unions without taking these truths into account is to fall straight into a number of errors . . . (Lenin: 'Collected Works', Vol. 32, p. 20.)

The absolute necessity for this complex system of cogs was pointed out by Lenin in his speech to the Communist Delegates to the Eighth Congress of Soviets:

. . . he [Trotsky] has lost sight of the fact that we have here a complex arrangement of cogwheels which cannot be a simple one; for the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be exercised by a mass proletarian organization. It cannot work without a number of "transmission belts" running from the vanguard to the mass of the advanced class, and from the latter to the mass of the working people.' (*Ibid.*, p. 21.)

Stalinist maligners of Trotsky always try to depict Trotsky's role in the 1920 controversy in the worst possible light, alleging that he was 'anti-party', 'a factionalist' and that he never understood the role of the trade unions under socialism.

Lenin on the contrary fully recognized the importance of Trotsky's group in Tsektran—the Central Committee of the Joint Trade Union of Rail and Water Transport Workers—which restored the shattered transport system in the immediate aftermath of the civil war, as well as in Glavpolitput—the Chief Political Administration of the Peoples' Commissariat for Communication which rehabilitated the ruined Soviet railway system in 1919-1920.

In his speech to the Communist delegates to the Eighth Congress of Soviets, Lenin reminded the Bolsheviks that these organs did not err 'in their use of coercion: that goes to their credit'. He criticized them for failing 'to switch to normal trade union work at the right time and without conflict . . . they failed to adapt themselves to the trade unions and help them by meeting them on an equal footing'. ('Collected Works', Vol. 32.)

An explicit refutation of this Stalinist slander is also contained in Trotsky's appreciation of trade unions written five years after the event—much of it certainly reads as if it came from Lenin's pen and shows how completely Trotsky assimilated the lessons of the trade union discussion.

'On the contrary, a great future still lies before the industrial unions of the British working class. It is just because there is no further prospect for the trade unions within the framework of a capitalist society in Great Britain's present situation that the industrial workers' unions are forced to take the road of the socialist reorganization of industry. After being reconstructed accordingly, the trade unions themselves will become the main lever of the economic transformation of the country.

'But the indispensable prerequisite of that is the seizure of power by the proletariat—not in the sense of the miser-



Red Army soldiers during the Kronstadt uprising. Above: In reply to Shlyapnikov, leader of the 'Workers Opposition' Lenin warned that 'syndicalism makes the party superfluous.'

able and contemptible farce of the MacDonald Ministry, but in a real, material, revolutionary class sense.' ('Trade Unions and Bolshevism', p. 111 'Where is Britain Going?' New Park Publications edition.)

Party and trade unions

Both Trotsky and Lenin, in this sense, never imparted either to the unions or to rank-and-file bodies, based on reformist and centrist ideology under capitalism, a role complementary to the party.

There could be no question of trade union bodies serving as 'cog wheels' to the party since there is at all times an implicit conflict between the type of consciousness represented by the party and that expressed in the reformist-dominated trade unions.

Before the unions can become part of the transmission mechanism to Soviet power they have—as Trotsky wrote—to be 'reconstructed accordingly' i.e. brought under Marxist leadership.

That too is why both Lenin and Trotsky—notwithstanding their differences on the tasks of the unions—were implacably opposed to the 'Workers Opposition' and the Democratic Centralists who wanted

to replace the Bolshevik party and the dictatorship of the working class by placing the national economy under the control of an All Russian Congress of Producers organized in industrial trade unions.

Significantly despite their heroic conduct and unsparing devotion to the cause of the revolution many of these oppositionists later went over to the revisionist position of state-capitalism and became completely disoriented. A few joined Trotsky.

What Lenin said and wrote about this tendency—despite the very different origins of Cliff's group and their personnel—is very applicable to the method of IS syndicalism:

'Communism says: the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat, leads the non-Party workers' masses, educating, preparing, teaching and training the masses ["school" of communism]—first the workers and then the peasants—to enable them eventually to concentrate in their hands the administration of the whole national economy.

'Syndicalism hands over to the mass of non-Party workers, who are compartmentalized in the industries, the management of their industries ("the chief administrations and central boards"), thereby making the Party superfluous, and failing

to carry on a sustained campaign either in training the masses or in actually concentrating in their hands the management of the whole national economy.' ('The Party Crisis'—'Collected Works', Vol. 32, pp. 50-53.)

Lenin correctly described this method as the 'repudiating of the Party's leading role in relation to the non-Party masses' and urged the Party to 'combat the syndicalist deviation, which will kill the Party, unless it is entirely cured of it'.

When Cliff talks of 'practice' he means, not the consciously-guided practice of the party to transform the consciousness of the class, but the 'experience, action and thinking' of the working class which is the opposite to Marxist consciousness. Cliff bases his group's policies not on Marxism, but on trade union consciousness.

Thus the purpose of Cliff's 'cog wheels' is not to move the working class into action against the Tory government, but to divert the class from the impending political battles into the blind alley of rank-and-file syndicalism—to raise theory to the level of [trade union] practice'.

'In extenuation of Trotsky's mistake it must be pointed out that he (Trotsky) as early as February 1920 urged the Bolshevik Central Committee to make a radical break from the policy of War Communism and advocated measures similar to those which Lenin found mandatory to adopt at the 10th Party Congress in the wake of the Kronstadt uprising. These policies are outlined in his book 'The New Course' (Chapter VI, pp.49-53. New Park Publications, 1972). When Trotsky's plan was rejected he proposed that the economic crisis could be solved and the regime of War Communism maintained only by the transference of 'shock methods' to all economic life. This formed the premise of his policy to incorporate the trade unions into the state apparatus.

CONTINUED TOMORROW



ANTI-DUBCEK CAMPAIGN

Gustav Husak's Czechoslovak regime has launched a new ideological campaign 'to overcome the remnants of rightist, anti-socialist thinking in people's consciousness, to fight for the new socialist man, to mould and educate him'.

This, Husak told a recent plenum of the Communist Party's Central Committee, was aimed against the supporters of former leader Alexandr Dubcek and other oppositionist trends which came into the open in 1967-1968 before the Warsaw Pact invasion.

Husak called for an end to complacency and spoke of the 'passivity' of many Czech

citizens towards the Party and its leadership. Party meetings are now being held throughout the country to apply the plenum's recommendations to carry out 'more purposeful and systematic political work in the sphere of ideology and culture'.

The leadership imposed by the August 1968 invasion has to face the hostility of the working class as well as of other sections of the population. Many of Dubcek's supporters are now out of work or have to take whatever job they can get. Purges are continuing and no one who has ever entertained a dissident opinion, or who put his faith in the developments in 1968, can feel safe from victimization.

'We recognize the passivity in the nation' a Party official is reported to have said, 'and we

are concerned about the new threat of ideological diversion from the west.' He was referring particularly to the fact that about two million Czechs are now able to receive Austrian and West German TV programmes.

While continuing to victimize oppositionists and waging an intensive 'ideological campaign', the regime is also moving towards some relaxation as far as western publications are concerned. And despite pressures on the economy, it is hoping to reduce criticism by increasing the supply of consumer goods.

Over four years after the Warsaw Pact invasion the regime is by no means sure of itself. It recognizes that it faces a sullen and hostile population and that there are real dangers of a new explosion.

Madrid—where the company was holding a top-level meeting—that Senor Balart was the brother of Dr Castro's ex-wife, Mirat. The Castro marriage was dissolved in 1955.

Diaz-Balart last received public attention in the United States in 1959 where he headed an anti-Castro group called the Cuban White Rose.

IOS currently has its administrative headquarters in Ferney, which lies just over the Franco-Swiss border north of Geneva. It also has offices in Nyon, on the north shore of Lake Geneva. The spokesman said many of its operations would be moving to Madrid.

Cornfeld built IOS into a vast financial empire during the 1960s mainly through intensive door-to-door selling of its mutual funds policies by an army of salesmen to millions of small investors in several countries.

By early 1970 funds managed

by the group totalled some £1,000m, but a few months later it was hit by falling share prices and a loss of confidence as fund holders sought to sell back their policies.

Cornfeld resigned from the chairmanship in May 1970 and then lost a hard-fought battle to regain control of his empire at the end of that year.

His successor, British diplomat Sir Eric Wyndham White, sought to make arrangements with various financial institutions to inject new capital into the ailing group and eventually concluded a deal with Robert Vesco, head of the electronics firm International Controls Corporation of New Jersey, who became its new chairman.

International Controls Corporation sold its controlling 38 per cent block of shares to Kilmorey Investments Ltd, which in turn sold them to the group of Latin American investors headed by Diaz-Balart, for £2.37m.

MAYOR DALEY MAY FACE FRAUD INQUIRY

Mayor Richard Daley, ruler of Chicago, got a nasty shock when his protégé Edward Hanrahan was turned out of his Cook County State-Attorney's job in the recent elections.

Hanrahan was widely hated—especially by black workers—for his role following the 1969 police raid in which Black Panther Fred Hampton was killed (see Workers Press November 17)

Hanrahan lost by 138,000 votes to Republican challenger Bernard Carey—a former FBI special agent.

Mayor Daley now faces the distasteful possibility that Carey could turn his newly-acquired powers of investigation onto the previously-immune Daley machine.

Two years ago Carey alleged fraud when he was defeated for sheriff by a Daley candidate. 10,000 votes materialized for Daley's man at the last minute.

A possible factor in reducing such shenanigans this time was that 75 Democratic election officials had already been indicted by a Federal grand jury for vote fraud in the March primaries.

Two targets for investigation, already named by Carey, are the Board of Election

Commissioners, blamed for past voting irregularities, and the County Assessor's Office, which has allegedly given property tax concessions in return for contributions to the Democratic Party organization.

Normally, Daley could have expected support from the Democratic governor-elect. However, this position is now held by a 'reformer'—Daniel Walker. He ran against the Daley machine in the primary.

Of course, Walker's reforming zeal may or may not be influenced by a feeling that the 70-year-old Daley is on the slide and that now is the time to start eating into the old man's control of the state party.

Daley is not necessarily finished yet, however. His boys won such plum jobs as Secretary of State and Cook County circuit court clerk.

Between them these two positions dispense 5,500 patronage jobs.

And a Daley man got in as lieutenant-governor while the mayor's eldest son won the state senate seat that Daley himself once held.

Moreover Daley can expect some gratitude from the Democratic 'liberals'.

Because the man who turned the police on the 1968 Democratic convention was a firm supporter of George McGovern.

Below: Mayor Richard Daley



GARAUDY—A 'POLITICAL CORPSE' OF STALINISM

'Expelled from the French party, [Roger] Garaudy has become a political corpse', says an article in 'Pravda' attacking the new book of the once leading philosopher of the French Communist Party.

Garaudy is accused of advocating mysticism, anti-communism and anti-Sovietism in his new (and successful) book 'L'Alternative'. 'Pravda' took exception to his attempts to find common ground between Marxism and Christianity. What it does not say is that this was Party policy which,

under the name of the 'dialogue', was practised in many countries.

Garaudy only drew to its extreme limits a policy of discussion and compromise with Christians which was carried on in this country by John Lewis and James Klugman. While he deserves many of 'Pravda's' criticisms, it is not really his philosophical heresies to which the bureaucracy objects.

Garaudy began to become objectionable when he broke Party discipline and criticized, from a right-wing position, some of the Stalinist practices and policies of the French Communist Party of which he was a leading member. He was thrown out of the Party in 1970 because there was a danger that he might become the focal point for opposition in the ranks.

Garaudy may be a 'political corpse', but he is only part of the corruption and decay which afflicts the whole Stalinist movement and which he loyally served for over 30 years. If he has returned to the faith of his youth, it can only be said that Stalinism drove him back as it has destroyed so many others.

IOS GETS A NEW PRESIDENT

The new president of Investors Overseas Service (IOS) Ltd., the controversial mutual funds empire founded by American financier Bernard Cornfeld, is the former brother-in-law of Cuban President Fidel Castro. Senor Rafael Diaz-Balart, a Cuban living in Madrid, became the new chief of IOS after controlling interests in the group were sold recently to a group of Latin American investors which he headed.

A spokesman for IOS, John Schuyler, confirmed in



WAR IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The first bullet is fired. The youth of the Bogside, Derry's Catholic ghetto, duck and flinch as the army starts shooting (above).

The soldiers came in August 1969. The Royal Ulster Constabulary led the Protestant extremists into the Catholic areas of the city. At first the Bogside, encouraged by groups like the International Socialists, viewed the army as neutral or even peacemakers.

But the honeymoon was soon over when the army began to play its intended role of bloody oppressor. Above right, a soldier steps from cover and fires a round at a group of young demonstrators.

The terror is indiscriminate (far right) as an old man is

caught in the cross-fire. The soldiers charge and he scurries to shelter in a pub doorway.

But the Bogside's keep on fighting. Soldiers (middle right) are caught in a bomb-blast on William Street, one of the main gateways to the Bogside. As the dust clears a sniper opens fire on the troops. One wounded soldier is helped quickly away from the fighting.

Casualties on the other side (right), a young boy is helped away after an RUC charge. They pull off his gas-mask to ask him where he's hurt, but he is unconscious.

The pictures are by Clive Limpkin, 'Daily Sketch' and later 'Sun' photographer. His vivid and realistic record of

the struggle of the Irish people of Derry against the army and the RUC appears in 'The Battle of Bogside', published by Penguin at £1.

The book is well worth buying. Limpkin's pictures bring out the heroic and fearless resistance of the Bogside people (especially the youth) to the army and police.

The text is brief and liberal in sentiment. But at least it does expose the 'solutions' to Ulster suggested by the army high command.

It recalls Mad Mitch's plan. He wanted to put machine-guns in the TV cameras, ask the IRA to take part in bogus interviews, then shoot them dead.

The remarks of Sir Walter Walker, the ex-British NATO chief, are also reproduced: 'I have engaged in campaigns against blacks and slant-eyes. Why should we have one rule for whites and one for coloured. We have to decide whether Northern Ireland is part of Britain or not—and if so, to act accordingly. We should cut off their petrol, gas, electricity and stop food going in, soften them up and go in.'

Walker and Generals like Frank Kitson, architect of the army terror in Ulster, are finding greater and greater favour in ruling-class circles. Limpkin may yet bring out a similar work entitled the battle of Merseyside or Clydeside.



WRITINGS OF LEON TROTSKY

A review by Tom Kemp. The years 1939-1940 continued

The volumes of Trotsky's writings so far published for the period after 1935 differ in several respects from the two already reviewed. They are printed on a large format page and consist mainly of facsimile reproductions of articles which appeared in the Trotskyist Press and other journals in the United States, together with a few items translated into English for the first time. The selections are grouped under headings according to country or subject rather than being in chronological order. This makes it possible to follow through Trotsky's thought on a particular topic, such as the Moscow Trials. On the other hand, the notes do little more than indicate the source of the articles, thus leaving the reader to find out for himself about the many persons, organizations and events which are referred to. In addition, there is no index. Apart from the faults of editorship, these volumes are still to be highly recommended because they bring together writings which are otherwise virtually inaccessible or, in certain cases, have never been available in English before.

In June 1940 the war entered a new stage with the defeat and capitulation of France. Trotsky saw that this worsened the Soviet Union's position and was the result of the masses being demoralized in Europe by the Stalinist policy of 'Popular Fronts'. It prepared the way for Stalin to make a new turn in his foreign politics.

'One can expect the rapid transformation of all the conquered countries into powder magazines', wrote Trotsky in the summer of 1940. 'The danger is rather this, that the explosions will occur too soon without sufficient preparation and lead to isolated defeats. It is in general impossible, however, to speak of the European and the world revolution without taking into account partial defeats.'

A number of items in this volume concern American problems. Living in Mexico and in close contact with the leaders of the American Socialist Workers' Party, Trotsky was able to follow American events closely and to give advice and counsel to the leaders of that party.

One of his most controversial acts at this time was the decision to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee of the US Congress which was headed by Congressman Martin Dies whose death took place recently. Trotsky was invited by Dies to appear before this Committee in Austin, Texas (see p.5).

Opposed

When the issue was discussed in the Political Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party his acceptance was vigorously opposed by James Burnham and others. A majority of the Committee, however, approved Trotsky's appearance before the Dies Committee because of 'the propagandistic value of such testimony to our movement'.

In a letter printed in the Notes to this volume, Trotsky stated his own reasons for accepting the invitation, while pointing out that if the PC of the SWP had decided otherwise, he would have abided by its decision.

Trotsky's view was that while the Committee was a reactionary organ, participation in its proceedings, like partici-

pation in bourgeois parliaments, could serve to expose its reactionary aims and to establish the truth: 'To appear if necessary on the foe's territory and to fight him with his own weapons—this is revolutionary radicalism.'

In the event the Dies Committee withdrew its invitation, presumably fearing the consequences which Trotsky's appearance would have. However, he issued a statement to the Press that he would have made on his arrival in the United States. It makes plain his attitude towards the Committee.

Enemies

This volume also contains stenographic reports of lengthy discussions which Trotsky had with SWP leaders in June 1940, covering a wide range of American and party matters. Here he suggests what the SWP's attitude should be towards war:

'We are enemies of the bourgeoisie and its institutions, but we utilize them. War is a bourgeois institution a thousand times more powerful than all the other bourgeois institutions. We accept it as a fact like the bourgeois schools and try to utilize it . . .'

The question of participation in the 1940 presidential election campaign found Trotsky in opposition to the SWP leadership: 'Why haven't you proposed a congress of trade unions, a convention to nominate a candidate for the presidency?' he asked them. Trotsky wanted the SWP to find a way to win away from the Communist Party its working-class support. He proposed what he called 'a short manoeuvre' of support for the Stalinist candidates.

'It is either complete abstention from the campaign because of technical reasons, or you must choose between Browder [CPUSA] or Norman Thomas [Socialist Party]. We cannot accept abstention. The bourgeois state deprived us of the possibility of running our own candidate. We can proclaim that everyone is a faker. That is one thing, but events confirming our proclamation is another.' So Trotsky proposed that a policy of support for the CP candidates should be discussed in the party as a prelude to making such a turn.

James P. Cannon resisted this turn—'what I can't accept is Browder as a symbol of the class struggle'. After dealing with 'this bit of false polemics', Trotsky demanded that the SWP turn its face to the



German troops occupying Paris marked a new stage of the war. Above: Trotsky in 1940 engaged in a struggle against a petty-bourgeois opposition in the Socialist Workers' Party.

Stalinist workers. 'I will evaluate Browder 50 per cent lower than I estimate him now in return for 50 per cent more interest from you in the Stalinist party,' he said.

Adaptation

Trotsky also took up questions relating to youth and trade union work. After some criticisms from Trotsky, Joseph Hansen asked: 'I am wondering if Comrade Trotsky considers that our party is displaying a conservative tendency in the sense that we are adapting ourselves politically to the trade union bureaucracy.'

Trotsky made it clear that this was precisely what he did mean and he gave instances from the party's trade union journal to show its passive adaptation to trade union work and its lack of party political work in the unions.

These discussions on tactical questions should be carefully studied; they have important lessons for today. They also cast a flood of light on the tendencies in the SWP which were responsible for its later degeneration, but which Trotsky was able to instantly recognize, bring to the attention of the leadership and keep in check.

Trotsky also answered a number of questions on American problems mainly to do with the war and the dangers of fascism. There are a few references to the 'split in the SWP and especially to the cases of James Burnham and Dwight Macdonald, two leaders of the minority who opposed dialectical materialism and abandoned the principle of defence of the Soviet Union. CONTINUED TOMORROW

WORKERS NOTEBOOK

THE PRESS GANG

BY ALEX MITCHELL

TORY PRESS



How do you get 'a good Press'? If you're the police force it's done very simply.

Things haven't been going too well in that particular department of late. So the first thing to do is visit the various newspaper offices and talk to the proprietors, the editors and some of their senior henchmen.

This is what the newly-appointed Metropolitan Police Commissioner Robert Mark has been doing over the past few months. He has frankly explained the problem of poor morale and asked for more 'sympathetic' coverage of his men's activities.

How does this work out in practice? Take last week in the 'Daily Express'.

On Monday Detective Sergeant John Riley (42), a man with five commendations in the Metropolitan Police Force, was sentenced to two years' jail. He was found guilty of corruption at the Old Bailey. He was accused of attempting to get money from two women, both on parole, as an inducement not to charge them with assault.

It was said in court that Riley visited the women in their flat at Finsbury Park and said he could 'square it' for £500.

This item did not find its way at all into the 'Express'. Yet the paper was over-loaded with pieces on the police. Mark was on the front page warning about letter bombs and 'terrorists'; on page 2 was a 'human interest' story and picture of the policeman who recaptured 'Percy the Penguin', an escaped pet; page 8 featured a quarter-page article from a police chief warning of driving dangers in winter; on page 11 another lead story about the Murder Squad hunt for the killer of Mrs Muriel Patience.

On the following day, Wednesday November 15, the police were again in prominence in the 'Express' and all the other nationals. This time it was the awards granted to the policemen involved in the Frederick Sewell case. The 'Express' gave this item half a page with two large photographs, plus an editorial.

The editorial writer declared: 'In face of such outstanding behaviour we can only be profoundly thankful that we have such a police force. And show the men in it that we are grateful for what they do.'

All the men in it, that is, except ex-Sergeant Riley, who the day before had been taken off to Wormwood Scrubs!

Now let us pass on to the 'Sun'. Last Tuesday it carried three sentences at the foot of page 4 about Riley's conviction. The next day it wildly splashed the awards to the Blackpool policemen and in an editorial trumpeted: 'There is always a big to-do over the one bad

BUSINESS

Sir Paul Bryan, the late and unlamented junior minister at the Department of Employment, has been quick to re-enter business activities. Having been dropped from Heath's ministry, Bryan is now free to take up as many directorships as he likes.

His first is with Granada Television, run by Labour peer Lord Bernstein.

Bryan's claims to this appointment are sound. From 1965 until 1970 he was the Tories' front-bench spokesman on the Post Office and television.

With the re-allocation of TV licences shortly to be decided, Bryan will no doubt be able to give valuable advice to Bernstein.

'MILD'

Dr Carel De Wett, South Africa's new ambassador to Britain, will have a turbulent stay in this country.

His past utterances make him one of the most 'controversial' apartheid supporters ever to take a diplomatic post abroad.

Only a few months ago he was dropped from Vorster's cabinet as a hardliner.

He is on record as saying that existing laws in South Africa, which carry mandatory death penalties, are 'too mild'. Recently a criminal prosecution was taken against him, but all the details of this action have not yet been revealed. It is no surprise that the Fleet Street Press fell over itself welcoming De Wett and his family last week.

TORTURE

The 'paras' have a truly international reputation for brutality—even when it's only war games. During a recent NATO exercise in the Ardennes six Belgian 'paras' 'captured' some of their comrades-in-arms.

But just to give the exercise a touch of real-life flavour, the 'paras' decided to interrogate their mock PoWs.

They were stripped in freezing weather, trussed to a wooden stake and given electric shock torture. But the regular soldiers didn't take to the 'paras' idea of war exercises. They complained to the authorities and this week the paras were given suspended prison sentences.

The court president said the 'paras' were guilty of violence out of all proportion to the normal military conduct. They had acted from motives of bullying and sadism.

The court's finding will not come as any surprise to the workers of Ulster who have been shot, bullied and tortured by the Red Berets for the past three years.

The court did learn one intriguing fact. A defence witness tried to convince the court that the use of realistic techniques was widespread. Indeed, he said, on a recent exercise at Siegen, Germany, he had been submitted to 'tough interrogation' by British troops.

All these army manoeuvres are designed for one thing: to brutalize the troops and prepare them for the sort of warfare they will be engaged in sooner than the liberals think!

GUILTY



Dr Abdul Malik, the Quisling Governor of the old East Pakistan, has received an extraordinarily light sentence from the special tribunal set up by the Bangladesh authorities.

Malik was accused of abetting Pakistan in waging war against Bangladesh, creating hatred and disaffection against the Bangladesh government and collaborating with Pakistan.

He was found guilty of all three charges which carried the possible sentences of death or life imprisonment.

In the event, however, Malik has been given a sentence of exile for life, which means, in effect, less than ten years in jail.

Malik was assistant professor of ophthalmology at Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, before becoming a labour leader and heading the Indian sailors' union.

copper in a pocketful of good 'uns.

'Let's take these GCs, GMs and other decorations and commendations as a timely reminder of all the brave and honest coppers to whom we owe so much.'

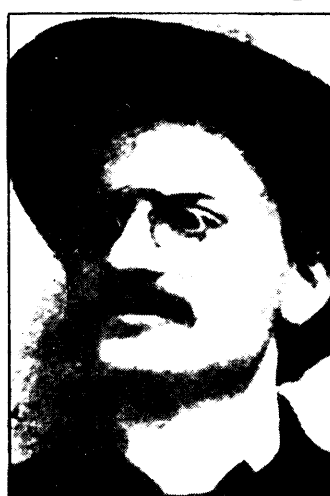
If there is a big 'to-do' over the bad copper, you can be certain it won't be in the 'Sun'. Nor the 'Daily Mail' to which we turn next...

This Rothermere-owned tabloid gave exactly two sentences to Riley's jailing. Did it then give an equal two paragraphs to the medals to the Blackpool police? You must be joking! The paper carried a main editorial entitled: 'The men who hold the thin, blue line'. With barefaced humbuggery

the paper said: 'When a policeman is suspended or even brought to court, his unfortunate lapse will make the headlines. But the routine courage and reticent dedication to duty of the overwhelming majority of those who man society's front line against violent crime all too often go unreported.'

On the contrary, the very reverse is the case. The police corruption stories which are occurring almost daily are being kept as quiet as possible; some papers are just not using them. At every possible opportunity columns and columns of space is handed over to pure public relations for the crisis-ridden Yard.

BOOKS



- LEON TROTSKY: Germany 1931/1932 Paperback £1.25—cloth £1.87½
- Where Is Britain Going? Paperback 37½p
- Revolution Betrayed Paperback 62½p—cloth £1.05
- Problems of the Chinese Revolution Paperback £1.12½—cloth £1.87½
- Permanent Revolution: Results and Prospects Paperback 75p
- In Defence of Marxism Paperback 75p
- Lessons of October Paperback 60p

Postage 10p per book, 3p per pamphlet. Order from: NEW PARK PUBLICATIONS 186a Clapham High Street, London SW4 7UG.

All Trades Unions Alliance MEETINGS

Fight Rising Prices
Force the Tories to Resign

DEPTFORD: Thursday November 23, 8 p.m. Engineers' Club, New Cross Road.

SWANSEA: Thursday, November 23, 7.30 p.m. Council of Social Services, Mount Pleasant Hill (next to fire station). 'Why we say: "Return a Labour government".'

ROTHERHAM: Thursday November 23, 7.30 p.m. Bridge Inn. 'The sell-out at Arthur Lee's and the fight against the pay laws.'

LEEDS: Thursday, November 23, 7.30 p.m. Peel Hotel, Boar Lane.

LINCOLN: Thursday November 23, 8 p.m. Albion Hotel, St Mary's Street. 'The Way Forward For All Trade Unionists.'

CENTRAL LONDON (Press and Entertainments Branch): Sunday: November 26, 3 p.m. Royal Shakespeare Rehearsal Rooms, Floral Street. The Fight for Shepperton'. Speakers: Yvonne Richards (ACTT), Roy Battersby (ACTT), Roger Smith (ACTT), Corin Redgrave (Equity), all leading members of their respective unions speaking in a personal capacity.

ACTON: Monday November 27, 8 p.m. Co-op Hall, High Road.

COVENTRY: Tuesday November 28, 7.30 p.m. Elastic Inn, Cox Street (opposite Theatre One).

WEST LONDON: Tuesday November 28, 8 p.m. 'Prince Albert', Wharfedale Road, King's Cross.

PRESTON: (Please note date change), Thursday November 30, 7.30 p.m. Waterloo Hotel, Friargate.

SHEFFIELD: Thursday November 30, 7.30 p.m. The Grapes, Trippet Lane. 'The sell-out at Arthur Lee's and the fight against the pay laws.'

BRACKNELL: Monday December 4, 8.00 p.m. Priestwood Community Centre.



BBC 1

9.42 Schools. 12.10 Boomph with Becker. 12.30 Disc a dawn. 12.55 News. 1.00 Pebble Mill at one. 1.30 Pogles' wood. 1.45 Dressmaking. 2.05-2.25 Schools. 2.50 Nurses in training. 3.15 Jimmy Young asks. 3.40 Scope. 4.10 Play school. 4.35 Magic roundabout. 4.40 Jackanory. 4.55 Blue Peter. 5.20 John Craven's newsround. 5.30 Yogi bear. 5.45 News. Weather.

6.00 NATIONWIDE.

6.50 TOM AND JERRY.

7.00 TOMORROW'S WORLD.

7.25 TOP OF THE POPS.

8.00 SYKES. Dream.

8.30 ONE MAN'S CHINA. 'At Eight or Nine in the Morning' (Mao Tse-tung). Part three of Felix Greene's report.

9.00 NINE O'CLOCK NEWS. Weather.

9.25 COLDITZ. The Spirit of Freedom.

10.15 MONTY PYTHON'S FLYING CIRCUS.

10.45 MIDWEEK.

11.30 LATE NIGHT NEWS.

11.35 ANIMAL DESIGN. Elephants and other Giants.

12.00 Weather.

'The Reluctant Soldiers' is tonight's Europa film on BBC 2. It deals with the 30,000 West Germans who tried to avoid National Service this year. Above: Young conscripts join a socialist youth demonstration against the call-up. A West German film crew also visited Britain to see how the army has fared since Britain became virtually the only European country without conscription.

ITV

9.30 Schools. 10.30 Yoga. 12.05 Rainbow. 12.25 Diane's panda party. 12.40 First report. 1.00 Jokers wild. 1.30 Crown court. 2.00 General hospital. 2.30 Good afternoon. 3.00 Out of town. 3.25 Mind of Mr J. G. Reeder. 4.25 Voyage to the bottom of the sea. 5.20 Pebbles and bamm bamm. 5.50 News.

6.00 TODAY.

6.40 CROSSROADS.

7.05 DES. Des O'Connor.

7.35 FILM: 'THE LAST SAFARI'. Stewart Granger, Kaz Garas. Jungle thriller.

9.30 THIS WEEK.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN.

10.30 CINEMA.

11.00 SOMETHING TO SAY.

12.00 WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

12.15 ONE POINT OF VIEW.

TV

BBC 2

11.00-11.25 Play school.

6.35-7.00 ROSLA AND AFTER. Curriculum—IV.

7.30 NEWSROOM. Weather.

8.00 EUROPA. The Reluctant Soldiers. Thirty thousand young West Germans tried to avoid National Service this year.

8.30 WAR AND PEACE. Leave of Absence.

9.15 BACKSTAGE. Sir John Gielgud.

9.25 HORIZON. The Making of a National History Film: How do you get cameras inside birds nests or into the bottom of insect eating plants?

10.15 FACE THE MUSIC.

10.45 NEWS ON 2. Weather.

10.50 LINDA LEWIS. In Concert.

11.30 LATE NIGHT LINE-UP.

REGIONAL TV

CHANNEL: 9.30-12.00 London. 1.15 News. 1.30 London. 2.30 Women today. 3.00 London. 4.25 Skippy. 4.50 Elephant boy. 5.20 Dave Cash. 5.50 London. 6.00 News, weather. 6.15 Sports round-up. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Spy With My Face'. 8.30 This is your life. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 10.30 Smith family. 11.02 Cinema. 11.35 Frighteners. 12.00 News, weather.

SOUTHERN: 9.30 London. 12.00 News. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 London. 4.25 Land of the giants. 5.20 Cartoon. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Day by day. 6.45 Junkin. 7.15 Film: 'Man in the Middle'. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 11.00 News. 11.10 Guideline. 11.15 Film: 'Scandal Sheet'. 12.35 Weather.

HARLECH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 4.25 Merry melodies. 4.50 Elephant boy. 5.20 Chuckleheads. 5.25 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.01 Report West. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30 Sky's the limit. 7.00 Des. 7.30 Film: 'Murderer's Row'. 9.30 London. 10.30 The Queen Elizabeth. 11.00 Spyforce. 12.00 Weather.

ANGLIA: 9.30 London. 2.30 Women only. 3.00 London. 4.25 News. 4.30 Land of the giants. 5.20 Dave Cash. 5.50 London. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 Film: 'A Window in London'. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 11.00 Baron.

ATV MIDLANDS: 9.30 London. 12.00 Today. 12.05 London. 2.30 Women today. 3.00 London. 4.25 Land of the giants. 5.20 Dave Cash. 5.50 London. 6.00 Today. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'The Big Dragnet'. 8.45 Cartoon. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 11.00 Angling today. 11.30 Film: 'Where's Charley?' Weather.

ULSTER: 11.00 London. 1.31 News. 1.40 Schools. 2.40 Romper room. 3.00 London. 3.25 Women today. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.23 News. 4.25 Rovers. 4.50 Phoenix five. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 Reports. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Protectors. 7.30 Film: 'Samar'. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 11.00 What's it all about? 11.20 Champions.

YORKSHIRE: 9.30 London. 2.30 Farmhouse kitchen. 3.00 London. 4.25 Charlie Brown. 4.50 Junior showtime. 5.20 Please sir. 5.50 London. 6.00 Calendar, weather. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.05 Film: 'The Nutty Professor'. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 10.30 Sport. 11.05 Cinema. 11.35 A place in the country. 12.05 Blue light. 12.35 Weather.

GRANADA: 9.30 London. 2.30 Yoga. 2.55 London. 4.20 Lone ranger. 4.50 Rainbow country. 5.15 Dave Cash. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. Police file. 6.30 Crown court. 7.00 Cartoon. 7.10 Film: 'Climb an Angry Mountain'. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 11.00 On the line. 11.35 Dick Van Dyke.

SCOTTISH: 9.30 London. 2.30 Dateline. 3.00 London. 4.25 Lost in space. 5.20 Crossroads. 5.50 London. 6.00 Scotland today. 6.30 A place of her own. 7.00 Film: 'Wait Till The Sun Shines Nellie'. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 10.30 Plain Mr Knox. 10.40 Cinema. 11.10 Journey to the unknown.

GRAMPIAN: 10.58 London. 1.38 Schools. 2.40 Cartoon. 2.52 News. 3.00 London. 3.25 Women today. 3.55 Harriet's back in town. 4.25 Elephant boy. 4.55 Junior showtime. 5.20 General hospital. 5.50 London. 6.00 News. 6.05 Try for ten. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Film: 'Four for Texas'. 8.55 Police news. 9.00 Des. 9.30 London. 11.00 Spyforce. 12.00 Meditation.

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Thursday November 23
Opponents of Marxism
Thursday November 30
Marxism—the science of perspective

SOUTH OXFORD
COMMUNITY CENTRE
Lake Street, 8 p.m.

Lectures given by
G. Healy
SLL national secretary

LONDON

Sunday November 26
Basic Essentials of Marxism
Sunday December 3
A theory of knowledge
Sunday December 10
Opponents of Marxism
BEAVER HALL
at Mansion House tube
7.30 p.m.

Lectures given by
G. Healy
SLL national secretary

LIVERPOOL

Wednesday November 29
Stalinism 1932-1938
Wednesday December 6
Trotskyism and the founding of the Fourth International
COMMON HALL
HACKINS HEY
off Dale Street, 7.30 p.m.

Lectures given by
Tom Kemp (SLL Central Committee)

LEEDS

Monday November 27
Capitalism and the crisis
Monday December 4
The struggle for power
Monday December 11
Revolutionary theory and the Marxist Party
PEEL HOTEL
Boar Lane, Leeds 4
8 p. m.

BARNESLEY

Sunday November 26
Sunday December 3
Sunday December 10
RED LION HOTEL
(Worsborough) 8 p.m.

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Syria told to act... or more villages will be bombed

Zionist warmongers give ultimatum on guerrillas

BY JOHN SPENCER

ISRAELI attacks on Syrian border villages will be renewed unless the Syrian government takes action to curb the Palestine guerrilla movement, senior officers warned in Tel Aviv yesterday. Their warning followed some of the heaviest fighting in the Middle East since the June 1967 war. The fighting began with an Israeli bombardment of border villages and included a lengthy artillery duel between the two sides.

It was Israel's third bombardment of Syrian territory in recent weeks and as before the main targets were Palestinian refugee camps and Syrian army emplacements on the Golan heights.

The crude ultimatum threatening further attacks indicates that the Israeli government is becoming seriously concerned about the activities of the Palestinian guerrillas operating out of Syria.

Their activities have been stepped up in recent weeks, as the Ba'athist regime has relaxed its previous restrictions on guerrilla operations from Syrian soil.

The relaxation follows Israeli attacks not only on Syria but also on the Lebanon.

Popular anger at the policy of restraining the guerrillas has been mounting in recent weeks as Israel has repeatedly attacked defenceless villagers and refugee camps along its northern borders.

War atmosphere

The Israeli leaders are eager to generate a war atmosphere within the country to head off the development of major conflicts with the working class. They are also seeking a pretext finally to annex the territories they conquered in 1967.

One unknown factor is the position of the Egyptian government, which has watched the attacks on Lebanon and Syria without so far taking any action against Israeli forces occupying the Sinai desert.

The question now is how long President Anwar Sadat can continue to stand aloof from the struggle while making militant speeches against Zionism.

Last week he dispatched his war minister to Damascus with planes for the Syrian air force. He is also reported to be preparing to form a 'war cabinet'.



Israeli troops on manoeuvres.

The UN endorses Namibia apartheid

THE UNITED Nations Security Council was expected yesterday to begin discussions on secretary-general Kurt Waldheim's proposals for settlement with South Africa on the future of Namibia (South-West Africa).

Waldheim has drawn up a nine-point deal in consultation with South African premier Balthazar Vorster. The deal postpones independence indefinitely and endorses the apartheid policy of 'separate development'.

There is powerful pressure for acceptance of the proposed deal from the main imperialist powers on the security council, which

have considerable interests in Namibia. The deal has also been endorsed by Yugoslavia.

Vorster told a Press conference yesterday there were 'worthwhile points' in the deal which he initialled. UN sources are claiming that the Waldheim document is only an agreed summary of the secretary-general's discussions with Vorster.

To this Vorster replied: 'I don't want to split hairs over a word. There are those who call it an agreement. My own interpretation is, in a sense, it is an agreement. But as I have said, don't let us split hairs over a word. Let us call it an understanding.'

Whatever name it is given, the Waldheim report is a blueprint for selling out the national demands of the Namibian people. Earlier this year these demands were backed by a total strike of Ovambo contract labourers.

● A detailed background to the Namibia report will appear in Workers Press on Saturday.

No London port pay during Tory freeze

PORT employers in London have decided there can be no serious discussions about pay with the unions because of the Tories' pay-control law.

London's 15,000 dockers are due for a rise on January 1 as part of their annual pay review,

but at a meeting on Friday union officials representing men in the enclosed docks will be told there is no chance of an increase while the law lasts.

Riverside dockers will get the same message next week. So will lightermen at a later meeting still to be arranged.

EEC ports chiefs get together

OFFICIALS from 18 major ports of the enlarged Common Market have agreed to hold a full-scale meeting early in the New Year.

They have been holding joint discussions in Brussels this week on developing common policies in the nine-nation community.

There were delegates from three British ports—London, Liverpool and the Clyde. A delegate was invited from Southampton, but he was unable to attend.

A spokesman said the port chiefs had considered competition from land-borne traffic, the harmonization of port statistics and working conditions in ports.

Big John to play Big Walt at the Abbey?

BY ALEX MITCHELL

CECIL H. KING, the newspaper tycoon, dealt unceremoniously with the US Ambassador to the Court of St James, Mr Walter Annenburg, in his controversial diary published two weeks ago. He wrote on June 2, 1969:

'On Wednesday I was a guest at the dinner in honour of Annenburg, the new American Ambassador. I went expecting nothing, but even so was appalled. In the United States he is a man of no reputation. He is a man of no presence. In fact he is a totally unsuitable appointment who got off to a bad start.'

In another part of his diary King describes Annenburg as 'uneducated to the point of illiteracy'.

Such was the cruel court gossip about Big Walter. He was shunned by the aristocrats of Fleet Street because his own string of newspapers included mainly television and racing guides.

He was an outcast of many government officials perhaps through the unfortunate jailing of his legendary father, 'Mo' Annenburg, for tax evasion.

Despite these slings of adversity Big Walter remained at his desk in Grosvenor Square serving the President he loves. But in his spare time, where did this lonely giant go to find comfort and respite?

He reveals all in a book published today. In it he tells of the secret pilgrimages he made to Westminster Abbey where he reflected on the difficulties, trials and burdens of these 'whose remains are forever associated with this historic building'.

Confronted with the hundreds of skeletons in tombs and vaults throughout the building Walter 'recognized how insignificant were my own problems'.

He says he found Westminster Abbey to be 'a sanctuary of peace and comfort'. He writes:

'It became my overwhelming ambition to honour what to me is a debt of gratitude; and to commemorate this unique institution with all its artistic, cultural and historic associations. This ambition is achieved with the publication of this book.'

From the pre-publicity material it would appear that the book 'Westminster Abbey' could make a moving Hollywood film script.

Multi-millionaire American ambassador comes to Court of St James, is misunderstood and maligned by the Limeys, but finds true happiness at the Abbey.

Of course, they'd have to change the title. And John Wayne must play Big Walter. It would be a hit. If they showed it at the White House there wouldn't be a dry eye in the viewing room.

Door to inflation talks still open — Feather

TUC GENERAL secretary, Victor Feather, said after yesterday's General Council meeting they had not slammed the door on further anti-inflation talks with the CBI and the Tory government.

But he warned that this would be difficult unless steps were taken to control prices and dividends.

Feather said that in the short period the government standstill had been in operation it was quite obvious it applied more rigorously to wages than to prices and dividends.

He said: 'It is evident there are a lot of loopholes in the price freeze and in the run-up to Christmas and in January, February and March there will be a whole run of price increases.'

He added that the TUC believes the present 90-day freeze would be renewed under Stage 2 plans still to be revealed by the government.

'I see this as a 12-month restraint, but I can assure you there will be nothing like this in respect of prices and things are going to look very dicey. People will see wages frozen, but not prices and this is going to generate a great deal of heat.'

'I foresee considerable difficulties in the future.'

Feather claimed the TUC had no choice but to accept the freeze, but he added:

'I wish I could offer this advice to the people concerned with prices. This is where the real injustice comes in.'

Brushing aside reports that the CBI had told its members not to negotiate during the freeze, the TUC general secretary said talks on pay and conditions must continue throughout the 90-day period.

'There will be enough belly-aching about settlements not being paid, but if employers refuse to negotiate they will be in double trouble,' he said.

Court moves in on engineers' funds Four men sent to get AUEW's £5,000

THE NATIONAL Industrial Relations Court yesterday issued sequestration writs to take £5,000 from Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' funds. The £5,000 fine was imposed by court president Sir John Donaldson after the union failed to comply with the court's order.

Late yesterday a union spokesman said: 'We don't know how they propose to get the money out of us. I can't say any more.' Not the least of the fine-gatherers' problems will be the fact that the union's main bank accounts are all overdrawn.

Shortly after 11.30 a.m. Mr George Staple of Messrs Clifford Turner, London agents for the Colchester solicitors of Mr James Goad, arrived at the NIRC. Mr Staple, accompanied by the four commissioners appointed to seize the £5,000, went to the office of the Master of the Court, Mr Colin Seaton.

They all entered the building by the back door. When they left at 12.15 p.m. Mr Staple said the court had issued the appropriate writs. Arrangements had already been started to get hold of the money, but they declined to say how.

When the money is obtained it will be handed over to the NIRC which will pass it on to the Chief Clerk at Bow Street magistrates' court to whom the union was originally ordered to pay the fine.

The four commissioners, partners of the City accountants Price Waterhouse, are Mr Maurice Eckman, Mr Martin Harris, Mr Alfred Chapman and Mr George Cherry.

The court imposed the fine on the union on November 8 for disobedience of an order made last month that the union should allow Goad to attend meetings of its Sudbury, Suffolk, branch.

Thousands of engineers will be following with the deepest interest the manoeuvres to take money from the funds of their union. It can be expected that in some areas the rank and file will demonstrate their anger by taking industrial action costing the Tories and the employers tens of thousands of pounds.

This is the most glaring characteristic of today's situation: on one hand the Tories wine and dine the TUC leaders and on the other they are forced by their own immutable laws to attack them in the courts.

The Tories are thus caught in the contradictions of their decept system.

These deepening contradictions in capitalism provide the working class with the opportunity to use its political and industrial might to put an end to the system. The first step towards this goal is the ousting of the Tory government.

3-pronged pensions demo

THOUSANDS of old age pensioners from as far away as Glasgow and Cardiff converged on the House of Commons yesterday to lobby MPs.

The pensioners, some of them in their eighties, were demonstrating in support of the TUC campaign for £10 for single people and £16.50 for married couples.

At a meeting in Lincoln's Inn Fields, TUC secretary Victor Feather was shouted down when he said that if higher pensions were not forthcoming out of profits and dividends there would have to be higher contributions from workers.

Later, he and T&GWU leader Jack Jones went to see Tory Chancellor Anthony Barber to discuss the pensioners' plight.

Pensioner Mrs E. M. Andrews, from south London, said:

'Why should we have to scrounge and scrape on a pittance? How can you expect prices to go down when half these Tories have got shares? Bring us back a Labour government.'

David Docherty (76), from Glasgow, said: 'I have one meal a day and a thin slice of cheese for breakfast. Even my tobacco has gone up 1p in the last fortnight. Out of my £6.75 I pay £3.50 for rent and electricity. You divide 21 meals into what's left and see how far you get.'

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CAV men reject 'end sit-in' plea



Moss Evans (right) T&GWU national officer and the north-west organizer Doug Farran at Millbank Tower, London, before their meeting with Tory Industry Minister Christopher Chataway over the CAV occupation.

BY STEPHEN JOHNS

THE TORY Minister for Industry, Christopher Chataway, has told CAV workers from Fazakerley on Merseyside to lift their sit-in strike because it is stopping new work coming into the area.

But the message from shop stewards after this warning, delivered at a meeting in London yesterday, was 'the struggle goes on'.

The Minister met a delegation of shop stewards and union officials over the occupation, which has been going on since the CAV-Lucas combine announced it was closing its Fazakerley plant in April next year.

But the discussions were totally abortive. The Minister told them there was no possibility of a firm coming into Fazakerley if the occupation was continued.

He also refused any special government help beyond the financial incentives laid down in existing policy for development areas.

Moss Evans, national officer for the T&GWU, said after the meeting that Lucas would not budge over the closure decision.

'We were asking the Minister to put all possible pressure on the firm to produce new work or use his own good offices to provide continuity of work until a solution can be found,' he said.

But the meeting had achieved nothing, he continued.

The Minister had warned the union side about the damaging effects of the sit-in.

'To us this is a question of strategy. This was a spontaneous act by the workers. And it is an official action against Lucas. It is a strike. It is better for the men to sit inside than wait

outside the gates,' he said.

Mr Chataway painted a grim picture after the meeting. Lucas were adamant over their closure policy and so far there had been no inquiries at all from other firms.

The shop stewards, however, said they were determined to keep the fight going.

'The struggle goes on. You can't get anything without struggle. That is the message,' said T&GWU shop steward Franny Martin.

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WE COULD do it. We need approximately £87.86 each day between now and the end of the month and we will raise our target. Go all out and do the best you can.

While prices continue to rise, impoverishing thousands of workers, the Tories move in behind the National Industrial Relations Court against the trade union movement. The AUEW faces £5,000 of its funds being seized.

In the United States, Nixon steps up his attacks against the working class by expanding his programme to take away jobs, houses and schools.

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County Hotel

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MIKE BANDA (SLL Central committee)
DAVID JONES (YS national committee)
BOB MAINS (Unemployed)
VINCENT FOY (secretary Jarrow Trades Council. In personal capacity.)

GLASGOW

SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 2 p.m.
Woodside Halls
St George's Cross

Speakers:
MIKE BANDA (SLL Central committee)
JOHN BARRIE (YS national committee)
WILLIE DOCHERTY (chairman Paisley Tenants' Action Committee. In personal capacity.)

BIRMINGHAM

SUNDAY DECEMBER 17, 7 p.m.
Assembly Hall
Digbeth Civic Hall

Speakers:
G. HEALY (SLL National Secretary)
WILLIE AITKIN (YS national committee)
PETER SMITH (Rover shop steward. In personal capacity.)

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SPECIAL SHOWING OF THE 'RIGHT TO WORK' FILM.
A film made by ACTT showing the five Right-to-Work marches from Glasgow, Liverpool, Swansea, Deal and Southampton to London, ending with a huge rally at Empire Pool, Wembley, on March 12, 1972.

Speaker: G. Healy, National Secretary of the Socialist Labour League.
Chairman: F. Willis, AEU steward at British Rail Engineering Workshop, Swindon (in a personal capacity).

- We demand the right to work!
- Make the Tory government resign!
- Build the revolutionary party!